SEPTEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3092.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1789.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in Second-street, on Saturday, the 5th day of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening --A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, and fronting on the river Delaware, containing in breadth 25 feet, and in length (exclusive of a certain street or way about 60 feet wide) 200 feet; bounded southward and westward by land belonging to the heirs of Thomas Masters, deceased; northward by ground late of Richard Tyson, deceased (now of John Messmer) and eastward by the river Delaware aforesaid; (excepting thereout the aforesaid road). Taken in execution as the property late of Richard Tyson, deceased, and to be sold, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in Second-street, on Saturday, the 5th day of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening----A valuable lot of ground in Gray's alley, being 38 feet front on said alley, and in depth 50 feet and 6 inches; bounded south by said alley, and on the north and south by ground of George Gray and John Dickinson, on which are two brick messuages, and a brick bake-house; subject to a ground rent of £7 per annum.

Also a tract of land, situate in the township of the Northern Liberties, adjoining lands late of Dr. Thomas Bond, deceased, beginning at a stone a corner of Henry Cess's land; thence by land late of Isaac Norris, deceased, north 27 degrees west 138 perches and 7-10ths of a perch to a stone corner of Thomas Bond's land; thence by the same south 51 degrees and a half west 53 perches to a stake a corner; thence south 68 degrees and a half east, 13 perches to a stake; thence still by the said Thomas Bond's land south 29 degrees and a half east, 99 perches to a stake corner of said Henry Cess's land; thence by the same south 72 degrees and a half east, 56 perches and a half, to the place of beginning, containing 30 acres, (more or less). Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dr. Thomas Bond, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in Second street, on Saturday the 5th day of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick house, a brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Second-street from the river Delaware, between Race and Arch-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on said Second-street, about 17 feet, and in length or depth 65 feet, bounded northward by ground of Frederick Khul, westward by ground of John Roush, southward by ground of John Roop, and eastward by Second street aforesaid; subject to

This is an excellent stand for public business. Taken in execution and to be sold as late the property of John Gensell, deceased, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 28, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 8th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of William Roberts, at Busseltown, inn-holder, a certain two story stone messuage, stone kitchen, and plantation or tract of land; situate, lying and being in the township of Lower Dublin, and county of Philadelphia, and on the north side of the great road leading from Busseltown to Robert Lewis's mill, adjoining lands of William Roberts, Jacob Duffield, and others, containing about 100 acres, with the improvements and appurtenances; about 11 miles from this city. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Enoch Northrop, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-House in Second street, on Tuesday, the 8th of September next, at seven o'clock in the evening, a certain valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in Kingsessing township, and county of Philadelphia, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, about five miles from the city; containing between 60 and 70 acres; 16 of which are woodland, well timbered, about six acres thereof marsh meadow, the remainder in high order for tillage or pasture, considerable part having been sown with clover, on which is a good two story brick mansion house, 48 by 20 feet, a pump of good water near the door, a large barn 40 by 50 feet, with stabling underneath for upwards of 30 head of cattle, a two story brick and stone spring house, over a spring of excellent water, issuing out of a rock, a convenient stone hog house and pen, a bearing orchard of between 2 and 300 apple trees, and commands a beautiful view of the rivers Delaware, and Schuylkill, and the city; bounded by lands of Stephen Paschall, Samuel Gibson, Edward Laskey, and the great road leading from Philadelphia to Maryland, &c. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Nathan Gibson, Esquire, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-House in Second street, on Tuesday, the 8th day of September next, at seven o'clock in the evening, a certain two story frame messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Eighth-street from the river Delaware, and between Arch and Market-streets; containing in front on said street 20 feet, and in length or depth 131 feet; bounded on the south by the next described lot, on the north by ground of Andrew Bandesh, on the west by Eighth-street aforesaid, and on the east by ground of Hen. Sickle; subject to a ground rent of £5 per annum.

Also a certain frame shop and lot of ground, adjoining the above described lot; containing in front about 20 feet, and in length or depth 131 feet; bounded on the west by Eighth-street, on the south by ground of Robert E. Pine, on the north by the above lot, and on the east by Henry Sickle. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Schaffer, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

RAN away on the 17th inst. from the subscriber, living in Springfield, Chester county, a servant girl, named Mary Burd, between 16 and 17 years of age, dark complexion, she took several clothes with her, that her dress cannot be particularly described. Whoever secures said servant, and brings her to her master, shall have Six-pence reward, paid by

August 22, 1789. § HUGH LOWNES.

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

THURSDAY, August 20. 1789.

Mr. Goodhue introduced the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz. That the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, do adjourn the respective Houses of Congress on the day of September next, to meet on the first Monday of December next.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing that the President approved of the act, entituled "An act for providing for the expences which may attend negociations with the Indian tribes, and the appointment of commissioners for managing the same," and had affixed his signature thereon.

In committee of the whole.

The subject of amendments resumed.

Mr. Ames's proposition was taken up. Five or six other gentlemen brought in propositions on the same point; and the whole, by mutual consent, were laid on the table. The House then proceded to the third amendment, and agreed to the same.

The fourth amendment, on motion of Mr. Ames, was altered, so as to read, "Congress shall make no law establishing religion, or to prevent the free exercise thereof; or to infringe the rights of conscience." This was adopted.

The fifth amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Scott objected to the clause in the sixth amendment, "No person religiously scrupulous shall be compelled to bear arms." He said, if this becomes part of the constitution, we can neither call upon such persons for services nor an equivalent: it is attended with still further difficulties, for you can never depend upon your militia. This will lead to the violation of another article in the constitution, which secures to the people the right of keeping arms, as in this case you must have recourse to a standing army. I conceive it is a matter of legislative right altogether. I know there are many sects religiously scrupulous in this respect: I am not for abridging them of any indulgence by law; my design is to guard against those who are of no religion. It is said that religion is on the decline; if this is the case, it is an argument in my favor; for when the time comes that there is no religion, persons will more generally have recourse to these pretexts to get excused.

Mr. Boudinot said that the provision in the clause, or something like it, appeared to be necessary. What dependence can be placed in men who are conscientious in this respect? Or what justice can there be in compelling them to bear arms, when, if they are honest men they would rather die than use them. He then adverted to several instances of oppression in the case which occured during the war. In forming a militia we ought to calculate for an effectual defence, and not compel characters of this description to bear arms. I wish that in establishing this government we may be careful to let every person know that we will not interfere with any person's particular religious profession. If we strike out this clause, we shall lead such persons to conclude that we mean to compel them to bear arms.

Mr. Vining and Mr. Jackson spake upon the question. The words "in person" were added after the word "arms," and the amendment was adopted.

The 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th amendments, without any material alterations, were agreed to.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, August 21, 1789.

The order of the day, on amendments to the constitution, 15th amendment under consideration.

Mr. Gerry moved to strike out these words, "public danger," to insert "foreign invasion." This was negatived. It was then moved to strike out the last clause, "and if it be committed, &c." to the end. This motion obtained, and the amendment as it then stood was adopted.

16th and 17th amendments were accepted, without alterations.

18th amendment. In this Mr. Gerry proposed to insert the word "expresly" after the word "powers." This being objected to, the ayes and noes were called for on the question; and there appeared for the affirmative 17----for the negative 32----majority 14. So the question was lost.

19th amendment. Mr. Sherman moved that after the words "prohibited by it to the" "government of the United," and after the words "reserved to the" individuals, should be inserted. This motion was acceded to, and the clause was then adopted.

The report of the committee being gone thro', Mr. Burke introduced the following amendment, viz. "Congress shall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places, or manner of electing Senators or Representatives of the United States, except when any state shall refuse, or neglect, or be unable, from actual invasion or rebellion, to make such election." This brought on a debate, and the ayes and noes being called, there appeared for the affirmative 23----for the negative 28----majority against the proposition 5.

The consideration of the amendment, which was postponed yesterday, was then resumed.

A variety of propositions were read, and, on the questions being taken, were negatived.

The following in substance, introduced by Mr. Smith (S. C.) was adopted, viz. After the first enumeration, there shall be one Representative to every 30,000 inhabitants, till the number shall amount to 100; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be one to every 40,000, till the number amounts to 200; after which the number shall not be encreased at a less rate than one for every 50,000. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, August 22, 1789.

Representations from the citizens of Trenton, in New-Jersey, York-Town and Lancaster in Pennsylvania, were presented to the House, stating the advantages they possess in soil, climate, situation, population, cultivation, and buildings; and preferring their respective towns, with the circumjacent territory, of ten miles, to Congress for the permanent seat of the federal government.

The House then went into the consideration of amendments; Mr. Tucker moved to add an amendment recommended by the state of South-Carolina, respecting direct taxes, stipulating that Congress should first make requisitions on the states respectively, before they attempt to obtain revenue in that way.

Mr. Stone made a motion that this proposition should lie on the table; this was negatived. Mr. Partridge then moved the previous question; which was also negatived. On the main question to agree to the proposition, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Livermore, who being supported by a constitutional number, they were taken, and were Ayes 9---Noes 39.

So it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Tucker then presented another amendment from those recommended by the state of South-Carolina, to strike out in art. 3, sect. 1, "Inferior court" and insert "Court of Admiralty" this was negatived.

Mr. Gerry proposed an amendment, that Congress should never establish a company of merchants with exclusive privileges of commerce; this was negatived.

Mr. Gerry offered another proposition, to prohibit the officers of the general government from accepting any title of nobility from any foreign king, prince, potentate, &c. which was negatived.

MONDAY, August 24, 1789.

Mr. Carroll presented the memorial of the merchants of George-Town, Patowmack, praying a repeal of part of the collection law.

The report of the committee on the subject of adjournment was taken up for a second reading, and, after some desultory conversation, it was agreed that the House should adjourn (if the Senate concur therein) on the 22d day of next September, to meet again the first Monday in December.

Mr. Fitzsimons, of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for establishing the salaries of the officers in the executive departments, brought in a report, which was read the first time.

The amendments of the Senate to the treasury bill, respecting the removability of the Secretary by the President, was considered; and, on motion of Mr. Vining, the House adhered to their disagreement against the amendment proposed by the Senate.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing the judicial courts of the United States.

Some small alteration in the language of the first clause was moved for and agreed to.

Mr. Tucker moved to strike out the whole of the second clause, dividing the United States into thirteen districts.

Mr. Livermore moved to strike out the third clause, which establishes district judges and district courts; and supported his his motion by arguments, tending to shew that such a regulation was expensive and unnecessary: They were expensive, by reason of the long suite of salary officers attending on such an establishment, the occasion for public buildings, such as court houses and gaols, all of which must be erected: they were unnecessary, because justice could be (as indeed was the case at present) as well administered in the state courts as in the district courts; but if there was apprehensions of partiality in their decisions, it was to be remembered that the adjudications are subject to appeal and revision in the federal supreme court, which in his opinion afforded sufficient security.

He moreover said the establishment was invidious, and tending to blow the coals of civil war; two jarring jurisdictions, a subversion of the old system of jurisprudence, could never be agreeable to the people of America, who did not view courts of justice, and the officers connected with them, in the most favourable light. What would they think of such heterogeneous establishments? He begged gentlemen to consider this point thoroughly before they make a decision, for much depended thereon,

The committee rose without coming to any further resolution.

Then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, August 25. 1789.

The bill establishing the salaries of the officers in the executive department, was read a second time, and made the order of the day on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the House agreed to take up on Monday next the report of the committee relative to the Jersey election.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the bill to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records and seal of the United States, for the publication of the acts of Congress, for the authentication of records, the custody of the seal, &c.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to strike out that part of the first clause of the bill, which respects the denomination of the office, that is, which provides that the department of foreign affairs shall henceforth be denominated the Department of State, and that the principal officer shall be called the Secretary of State, and to insert a clause providing for the establishment of an officer to be denominated---He said he should move that the principal in this office should be styled "keeper of the seals."

Mr. Smith was supported by Mr. Vining, Mr. Hartley and Mr. Clymer, and strongly opposed by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Lawrance.

A doubt was suggested from the chair, whether the above motion was in order; it appearing inconsistent with a rule of the House, that no motion shall be received under the colour of amendment, which operates as a substitute for the whole clause.

On this question being referred to the committee, they resolved that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Smith then moved to strike out the whole clause. This was negatived,

Mr. Tucker moved to strike out the word "State," in the style of the office, and to insert the words "the United States." This was lost.

The committee then proceeded to the other parts of the bill---Several amendments were made, and the committee rose without going through the bill.

A message was received from the Senate, acquainting the House that they had concurred in the resolution to adjourn the twenty-second of September next, and had also receded from their amendments to the bill for establishing the treasury department.

WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1789.

A petition from Joseph Wheaton, Serjeant at Arms; praying the appointment of a committee, to examine into certain scandalous reports which are propagated respecting him, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions were severally received from James M'Lane, and Joseph Reed, invalids in the service of the United States, praying provision to be made for them.

Mr. Goodhue presented the report of a committee on the memorial of the merchants of Dumfries, Alexandria, George-town, &c. which was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then went into a committee on the bill for annexing to the duties of the Secretary of foreign affairs, (under the style of Secretary of State) the keeping of the seals, taking care of the archieves, &c. and after some time spent in the business the committee went through and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the House, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for regulating the coasting trade, came down from the Senate with amendments---they proceeded to consider the same, but not having time to go through them, adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, *Auguſt* 28, 1789.

The engroſſed bill, providing for the ſafe keeping the acts, records, and ſeal of the United States, was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

The Houſe proceeded to the further conſideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill for regulating the coaſting trade, and having gone through them, agreed to the ſame.

Mr. Vining preſented to the Houſe an act of the ſtate of Delaware, offering to the United States the juriſdiction over ten miles ſquare, in any part of that ſtate, ſhould Congreſs make choice thereof for the permanent reſidence of the fœderal government;---which was read and laid on table.

Mr. Heiſter preſented to the Houſe a repreſentation of the inhabitants of the borough of Reading, in Pennſylvania, ſtating the advantageous ſituation of that place, and their wiſhes to have it made choice of as the place of the permanent reſidence of the fœderal government; which was read and laid on the table.

A ſimilar repreſentation from the inhabitants of Germantown, and the inhabitants of Carliſle, both in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the act of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ceding the juriſdiction over ten miles ſquare to the United States, were read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Gerry, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, made a ſupplemental report, on the ſubject of eſtimating the ſupplies neceſſary for the current year; which was read, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) preſented a bill to eſtabliſh hoſpitals for the relief of ſick and diſabled ſeamen, and to regulate the harbours of the United States---which was read a firſt time.

This bill reſolves, that hoſpitals ſhall be eſtabliſhed and maintained in ſuch ſea port towns of the United States as the Preſident ſhall direct, by a deduction from the wages of ſeamen, which Captains and commanders of veſſels ſhall pay to the officers of the cuſtoms at each entry of their veſſels.

Mr. Scott, agreeably to his notice, moved a reſolution to the following effect---That a place ought to be fixed for the permanent reſidence of the general government, as near the centre of population, wealth, and extent of territory, as is conſiſtent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having alſo a due regard to the weſtern territory---He then moved to make this motion the order of the day for Thurſday next.

Mr. Sherman objected---he thought the Houſe had as much important buſineſs before them as they could poſſibly diſpatch, without entering on this---Neither was the government in poſſeſſion of reſources at preſent for the eſtabliſhment of a fœderal town. He therefore moved that the ſecond Monday in December next be aſſigned for taking this motion into conſideration.

Mr. Hartley hoped the motion would prevail. Gentlemen, he ſaid, who lived near New-York might perhaps be ſatisfied to poſtpone this ſubject for ten or a dozen years; but he thought that juſtice to the citizens of this city required that it ſhould be ſoon ſettled. They were going into large expences for erecting a palace for the Preſident, and for other objects; if the preſumption, on which this project was founded was not well grounded, it was juſt and proper that they ſhould be undeceived. A regard for their intereſts therefore required that we ſhould let them know what they were to depend upon.---He thought alſo that ſome attention ought to be paid to the petitions of the people, reſpecting a permanent ſeat.

Mr. Burke ſuggeſted that it would be doing great injuſtice to the ſouthern ſtates to fix on ſo early a day in the next ſeſſion, as it was not probable that the members from thoſe ſtates would have aſſembled.

Mr. Fitzſimons conceived the preſent was the moſt proper time to determine this buſineſs. There was now a pretty full repreſentation; it was not probable that at any future time there would be ſo great a number collected, certainly not at any period of a winter ſeſſion. It was true there was much important buſineſs before Congreſs: But what more important than the ſubject propoſed. It was a queſtion about which the people were much agitated---As to the expence, that was an after conſideration: The preſent object was only to fix the place. Whether removal was to be made this or next year, was a diſtinct affair.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that he moved the ſecond Monday of December, merely to accommodate the gentlemen who were preſſing. It was evident that we ſhould have too little time this ſeaſon. If the gentleman from South-Carolina thought it too early a day for the ſouthern members, he was willing to agree to a more diſtant time.

In addition to the arguments for deferring this matter, there was another important conſideration. The Union was not yet complete, North-Carolina and Rhode-Iſland had not yet a voice in the Union. He thought their wiſhes and intereſt ought to be conſulted, and in a tranſaction which is to affect them ſo eſſentially they ought to have a voice---It was ſuppoſed that it would not be long before both thoſe ſtates would become members of government.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved, that the firſt Monday in January next ſhould be aſſigned for the taking up this ſubject.----He was oppoſed to going into it at preſent, and enumerated ſeveral reaſons to ſhew that the other buſineſs could not be put off. The judiciary bill was preſſing, and had been the order of the day for ſeveral weeks. The funding of the public debt was alſo important, and what was earneſtly expected. It was of little conſequence, he ſaid, where the duty which the Houſe owed to their conſtituents was executed, provided it was done, and done to their ſatisfaction.

Mr. Scott obſerved, that a prineiple of the Union in which we were bound, was the principle of reciprocal and equal juſtice---He thought that the queſtion now before the Houſe was a grand link in the chain of the fœderal ſyſtem. The peace of the United States depended as much on this as on any other queſtion which would come before Congreſs. An adoption of ſome ſuch meaſure was a piece of juſtice due to the extremities of the continent. It being therefore a point with them, and a point of juſtice too, he could not conceive how any gentlemen who had the good of their country at heart could oppoſe it.

The reſolution held out this general idea, that the fœderal government ought to be fixed at that place which is moſt central with reſpect to population and territory, having an equal regard to the Atlantic and the weſtern parts of the union. No man in the weſtern country ever wiſhed any thing further than that, when the central line between the northern and ſouthern extremities was fixed, Congreſs ſhould eſtabliſh their ſeat as far back on this line, as the conveniency of maritime commerce would allow.

He thought thoſe people had a right to demand this. If this principle was given, the ſubject could not involve much debate.

He thought this was a favorable moment to ſettle the great queſtion, which had agitated the maſs of the people for ſeveral years. We might be aſſured that Congreſs at this time poſſeſſed all their virtue and innocence, but it was to be feared that would not be the caſe in future. Congreſs were now clear of all factions, and as deſtitute as poſſible of the ſpirit of party and local views. In a future day faction might drive the government to fix on ſome improper place, and one of two events would reſult from this; either they would be obliged again to remove, after expending great ſums of money on this imprudent eſtabliſhment, or the union would be diſſolved.

Mr. Livermore ſaid, that the two Houſes had come to a reſolution to adjourn in next month.---Many weighty matters were ſtill before the Legiſlature. How long a diſcuſſion of this ſubject would require, was uncertain. It might engroſs a great deal of time, and there was danger of it producing that animoſity and party ſpirit which the meaſure itſelf propoſes to guard againſt. He wiſhes firſt to finiſh the organization of government, and the performance of thoſe important duties which the public were anxiouſly expecting of them.

I do not underſtand, ſaid he, that any gentleman is uneaſy in his preſent ſituation. I have heard no complaints. Congreſs are well accommodated in this city. There may be other places, to be ſure, in which they might find accomodations, but I believe both the citizens of New-York, and the members of the legiſlature are mutually ſatisfied---I have not heard of any memorial from the former, requeſting us to remove---Many parts of the country indeed ſeem to be in a fever to have us with them; eſpecially the ſtate of Pennſylvania---Carliſle, Lancaſter, York-Town, Germantown and Reading, have ſent us abundance of petitons, ſetting forth their various advantages, and we wiſh that may enjoy them. If they are pleaſantly ſituated and have plenty of fiſh, we are glad to hear it.

I cannot ſee any reaſon for poſtponing all our important matters in order to conſider this---If we can diſpatch all theſe matters by next ſpring, and the road ſhall be ſo impaſſable that we ſhall not be able to get home, I ſhall be for taking it up.

Mr. Livermore then obſerved, that the idea of a permanent ſeat was not in itſelf ſtrictly true. As population grew, and as men of new principles and views took their ſeats in Congreſs, this permanent ſeat might be altered at pleaſure---It was certainly wiſe in Congreſs to be œconomical---It was always found a very expenſive thing to remove.----And the finances of their country were not at preſent adequate to many new expences---- A great variety of objects were neceſſary to be taken into view in fixing the ſeat of government, beſides the mathematical centrality---The healthineſs of the ſituation was a capital circumſtance.

Mr. Scott objected to the cavalier manner in which he thought the gentleman treated the ſubject.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid, the exiſtence of the Union depended on this ſubject. The place of the ſeat of government was important in every view. It might be compared to the heart in the human body; it was a center, from which the principles of life were carried to the extremities.

It was indifferent to him whether the ſubject was determined now or next ſeſſion, but he thought it beſt that the motion ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. Stone remarked, that this was a very important buſineſs, and it was neceſſary to be extremly cautious in conducting. He knew of no queſtion which would have ſuch a tendency to produce heats and diviſions, and it was often the caſe that unhappy diviſions aroſe chiefly from an indiſcreet mode of canducting matters of this kind. He was glad to ſee the temperate ſpirit with which the Houſe had ſet out, and he wiſhed it might continue. He apprehended that no queſtion would ſo fully try the temper of this body as the preſent.

The queſtion was then taken on Mr. Smith's motion, and was loſt---Ayes 21--Noes 30.

The Speaker being about to put the queſtion on the ſecond Monday in December,

Mr. Ames roſe, and aſked if the original motion was not inconſiſtent with the reſolution of the Houſe to adjourn on the 22d of September? A committee had been appointed to report the buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion. The committee reported, and ſo much of that report was accepted as related to the time of adjournment. It ſeemed to him therefore, that the propoſition to take up this ſubject at the preſent time, was ſuperceded. He was confident that it was inconſiſtent with that determination. It would become neceſſary therefore to reſcind that determination, and whether that would be done or not, would depend on the diſpoſition of the Senate. If they ſhould not concur, the legiſlature would be obliged to leave the moſt important buſineſs unfiniſhed.

He ſaid he could not ſuppreſs ſome emotions of ſurprize, that gentlemen could bring forward queſtions which had not for their object the complete organization of the government. The government yet lies proſtrate and inanimate, and inſtead of infuſing life into it, and giving it motion, we have been in the firſt place altering our conſtitution, and now we are going into a long diſcuſſion to determine were we ſhall ſit.

If the gentleman's motion only involved a few abſtract propoſitions, it would ſtill be uncertain how difficult their deciſion might be. But were I a ſtranger I ſhould apprehend, from the manner in which the motion had been introduced, that it would be a queſtion agitated with as much acrimony as any whatever.

I have always found that, even on the moſt trifling queſtions, it is extremely difficult to obtain unanimity. What then muſt be the diviſion on a queſtion, which, gentlemen have ſaid, concerns the peace and exiſtence of the union! I believe it will involve as many paſſions as can reſide in the human heart. Every principle of local intereſt, of pride and honor, and even of patriotiſm itſelf, are engaged. I am willing to pledge myſelf to the gentleman, that if the good of the union requires that the ſeat of government ſhould be fixed at Pittſburgh, I will vote for it. But I muſt now vote for poſtponing the buſineſs. It is not enough to determine where the ſeat of government ought to be; but it is neceſſary to prepare the public mind to agree with ours in the deciſions of queſtions of this magnitude. Our reaſons ought to be made public, and they ought to be the reaſons of the public.

When I left my conſtituents, I did not contemplate ſuch a thing as this; nor have I yet formed my own opinion: When I do, I pledge myſelf that it ſhall not ſpring from local or ſelfiſh principles.

The gentleman has brought forward this ſubject as a very important one. As ſuch we will conſider it. If it were to determine merely the centre of matter, it might be ſettled in a ſhort time--- If we are to repreſent the oaks and the mountains---If the acres in the United States are to be repreſented, a few days of calculation may determine it.

I am of opinion that the centre of our government ſhould be a centre of convenience and utility, that the heart ſhould be ſo placed as to propel the blood to the extremities, with the moſt equable and eaſy motion.---I would place the head of the government, where it might guard moſt effectually the extremes, and protect the weak parts. It is my wiſh that the territory now ſubject to the laws of the Union may continue ſo, and that the government may be ſo ſituated as to uſe its force with the beſt advantage to enſure the preſervation of the Union, and obedience to its laws.

The gentleman from Connecticut has rightly ſaid that the ſtates of North-Carolina and Rhode-Iſland ſhould have a voice in this buſineſs.

I would not impute unworthy motives to the gentleman who introduced the motion; but I would aſk him, whether the world at large ſhould not be equally convinced of their purity; whether, in juſtice to himſelf, the public mind ſhould not be better prepared for the occaſion, I am not convinced that our government, ſtill ſo ill cemented and ſo feeble, could ſtand the ſhock of ſuch a meaſure, and therefore I moſt earneſtly deprecate the event.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Hartley ſaid a few words, and Mr. Sedgwick propoſed, that the laſt Tueſday in December be aſſigned for the buſineſs. The queſtion on this was loſt.

Mr. Sherman then withdrew his motion; and Mr. Smith, (S. C.) propoſed Thurſday ſe'nnight, which was negatived.

The queſtion for making this buſineſs the order of the day for Thurſday next, was then put, and carried.

WAS left at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, Inn-keeper, in Eaſton, Northampton county, on the night of the 2[illegible] of July laſt, a bay HORSE, marked C. D. on the near buttock, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 14 years old, ſuppoſed to belong to one Elijah Sabin. The owner of ſaid horſe is deſired to come and pay the expence of keeping, or he will be ſold in two weeks from the date hereof. ADAM YOHE.

Eaſton, Auguſt 26, 1789. §

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large aſſortment of the cheapeſt kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; alſo ſome of the beſt ſorts (which will be diſpoſed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of ſheet braſs,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers,
Watch chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter caſks.
Shoe-buckles,
Fine braſs wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.

6 W.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been favored with your ſuffrages at the laſt general election, by voting me to the office of Sheriff, which I have endeavoured to execute to the beſt of my abilities, a continuance of your intereſt at the next election will confer a further obligation on, Your much obliged friend

And humble ſervant,

Philad. Auguſt 4, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Blockley, Auguſt 23, 1789.

WAS FOUND,

A Female Child,

SUPPOSED to be near two years old, with a white bonnet, gown and petticaot; has a large mark on the breaſt and appears likely to have been ſcalded. The above child is ſuppoſed to have been left by a woman of tall ſtature, in a white gown, with large black cuffs, red petticoat and a white bonnet. Any perſon apprehending the perſons who left the above child, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ISAAC HAYES,) *Overſeers of*
† JOHN FRAILEY,) *the Poor.*

Philadelphia, Auguſt 27, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second ſtreet, on Tueſday, the 8th day of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following valuable lots of ground, ſituate in Kengſington, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A lot of ground, 17 feet front on Water-ſtreet, and extending 380 feet to the Point road, bounded by ground late of William Henry, Eſq; on this lot are a number of excellent fruit trees, ſuch as peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c.

No. 2. A lot of land on Queen-ſtreet, or Point-road, being 18 feet wide, and 150 feet in depth, adjoining land of the widow Eyre; this is a very good clover lot: Taken in exeution, and to ſold as the property of George Fox, ſhipwright, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 28, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, (formerly called the City Tavern) on Tueſday, the 8th day of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a well finiſhed three ſtory brick houſe a brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and the ſecond houſe below Vine-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid 18 feet 9 inches, and in length or depth 90 feet, bounded northward by a meſſuage and lot of Chriſtopher Baker, weſtward by a 10 feet wide alley (or cart way) leading from Vine to Elm (or New) ſtreet, ſouthward by a meſſuage and lot of John Hyde, and eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; and on the back end of ſaid lot fronting on the aforeſaid alley, there is a two ſtory frame ſhop or building, with the uſe and privilege of ſaid alley. This is a good ſtand for public buſineſs. The whole ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £ Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of William Will, Eſq; by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 27, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two certain meſſuages or tenements, plantation or tract of 30 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip or manor of Moreland, bounded by lands of Philip Wynkoop and Thomas Walton: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Nathaniel Walton, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 27, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th of September next, at one o'clok in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of 100 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Cheltenham, bounded by lands of Sebaſtian Miller, Enoch Thomas, and others: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Jacob Naſs and Alice his wife, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Newtown, Auguſt 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th of September next, at two o'clock, P. M. that old accuſtomed tavern-houſe, and the lot of one acre of land thereunto belonging, called and well known by the name of Cuckold-town Tavern, formerly the ſign of the black horſe, ſituate in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, on the great roads, one from Briſtol to Newtown, and the other from Yardley's ferry to Philadelphia: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of John Gregg, deceaſed, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Reading, Berks county, on Monday evening laſt, a certain apprentice lad, named *Philip Kuntzman*, about 18 years old, five feet four inches high, has a full face, ſtrong voice, and black hair, which he wears tied: Had on when he went away, one lapelled cloth coat of a deep blue colour, one green and white ſtriped jacket, ſtriped breeches, a pair of half worn ſhoes, with ſmall plated oval buckles, a new Iriſh wool hat with blue lining, one red and white ſtriped ſilk handkerchief. He alſo took with him, one red ſpotted velvet jacket, a pair of ſtriped velvet breeches, a pair of breeches and a jacket, both of nankeen, a pair of cotton ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of woollen ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward; or whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds, beſides reaſonable charges, paid him by

† GEORGE YEAGER, Hatter,

Reading, Auguſt 18, 1789.

NEW-YORK, August 28.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, N. C. dated Aug. 13.

"Our election for members of assembly and convention comes on next week; and it is generally supposed that this state will adopt the federal constitution."

About three weeks ago a negroe man, in Palentine district, Montgomery county, in kneeling down to take a drink of water at a small stream, placed himself in so aukward a situation, that he was unable to recover himself so speedily as to prevent swallowing a garter snake, which was gliding down the water. He was in great agonies till the next day, when he voided part of it, proper medicines having been administered to him for that purpose.

YORK, (Pennsylvania) August 19.

Last Sunday afternoon, as Mr. William Kilmerry, jun. of Monallen township, in this county, was returning from church, he alighted at the house of Mr. -------- Carson, to shelter himself from a gust, then approaching fast---Just as he had taken the saddle off his horse, Mr. Carson came to he door to receive him---a flash of lightning at that instant struck them both, and put a period to their existence. A physician was immediately sent for, and means tried to restore them to life, which proved ineffectual.

The same afternoon, the barn of Mr. William Haughtalin, of Mountjoy township, in this county, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed, together with a large quantity of grain and hay.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 2.*

In a debate in the British House of Commons, on the Slave trade, Mr. Fox, in answer to gentlemen who were for *regulations* and *restrictions* only in the trade, said, "The gentlemen who opposed the abolition of this trade, did as if they felt their cause to be so disgusting, that they attempted to do that by a side wind which they could not avow, and try to do directly and fairly.---He knew not of such a thing as a *regulation* of *robbery*, or a *restriction* of *murder*. There was no medium; the legislature must *abolish the trade* or *avow their own criminality*,"

By a Bermuda paper of the 15th ult. we learn, that on the 13th the brig Barnarda, John Edwards, master, from Philadelphia bound to Cape-Francois and the Havannah, struck upon the rocks off the west end, and soon after sunk. The crew is saved, with part of the cargo, consisting of flour and plantation stores.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the fœderal troops, to his friend in this city, dated Rapids of the Obio, 1st July, 1789.

"Our affairs in this quarter at present bear a gloomy aspect. I am just returned from Port-Vincennes, on the Wabash, with a detachment of 55 men, who were employed as an escort to provision for that garrison; and believe me, Sir, it is almost next to an accident, that my whole party was not cut off, the river was lined with Indians. I routed two parties, and finding where their strength lay, evaded coming to action, by crossing to the other side of the river; and, in short, I made such expedition that they had not time to assemble in one body. They killed one man, and wounded another, who were sent down express in a light canoe to me, directing me to fortify on an island, until I could be reinforced. I compleated a passage to and from the post in 21 days. The distance between the two places is called 520 miles. This will prove to you how easy it is to ascend the river Ohio.---The Indians are daily committing depredations in Kentckey, and from the Miami we learn, that the troops there would be unsafe to go 200 yards from their post, as lurking fellows are frequently seen in wait for them. I want much to know if our new councils are about to take measures to get possession of the Western Posts. This, and this alone, will secure peace with the Indians. The presence of the Governor is much wanted at the different settlements on the Missisippi; and indeed if he does not come out soon, we may judge from appearances those settlements will generally break up."

Extract of a letter form Fredericksburg, dated August 25, 1789.

"Mrs Washington, the Mother of our President, died this afternoon."

Died on Friday morning, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Alston, the amiable consort of William Alston, Esq; of South-Carolina; and on Saturday her remains were interred in St. Peter's church yard, accompanied by such of her friends as belong to the state of South-Carolina, and a large and respectable number of the inhabitants of this city.

On the 19th ult. seven women and two men, of New-Jersey, were drowned at Sandy-Hook. The women went in to bathe, when they imprudently crossed to a sand bank, at a little distance from the shore; the tide, then flowing, soon surrounded them, which prevented their getting back. The screams of the women were heard by those on shore, and immediately several men went off to their relief; but, on account of the sand, could not get nigh enough to give them any assistance. Two of the men (one of whom had a wife and two danghters, and the other a sister, on the bank) swam to them, to endeavor to bring them off, one by one, but, when they got there, all the women caught hold of them, which so entangled them that they all perished together. Five of the bodies have since been found.

College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia, September 2, 1789.

The different schools in the *academical* part of this institution, viz.---The *Latin* and *English Grammar School*, the *Mathematical* and *Writing Schools*, and the two *Charity Schools*, were opened (after the summer vacation) on Monday last; and the lectures in the *Philosophy Schools* will commence on Tuesday, the 15th of this inst. September, for the students of the College, and the particular lecture for the benefit of the Medical Students will commence about November first, with the lectures of the different Medical Professors. And by particular desire, notice is given, that the *English School* of this seminary, according to its ancient and *original* plan, is *conducted* in such manner, that the youth who may not be intended for a course of strictly *collegiate* and liberal education, nor for the study of the *Latin* and *Greek* languages, may nevertheless be instructed in *English gramatically*, and also in arithmetic, book-keeping, geography and those *practical* branches of mathematics, which are necessary for *merchandize*, *navigation* and the *mechanic* professions. And for furthering this design they will be admitted also, at a proper age and standing, to the *lectures* in *Natural Philosophy*, *Astronomy* and other parts of useful science. WILLIAM SMITH, Provost.

In CONVENTION *of the* PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina,*

At PHILADELPHIA, *7th August*, 1789.

THE engrossed address to the President of the United States being read, and signed by the Convention,

Ordered, That the Right Rev. Dr. Provoost, the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Andrews, Mr. John Cox, Mr. Brisbane, the Rev. Dr. Beach, the Rev. Dr. Moore, Mr. Rogers, the Rev. Mr. Ogden, the Rev. Mr. Spieren, the Rev. Mr. Waddell, and the Hon. Mr. Duane, with such other gentlemen as have been deputed to this Convention, who may be in New-York, be requested to present the same to the President of the United States.

Agreeably to this order of Convention, their committee waited on the President with the following address;

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE, the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, in general Convention assembled, beg leave, with the highest veneration and the most animating national considerations, at the earliest moment in our power, to express our cordial joy on your election to the cheif magistracy of the United States.

When we contemplate the short but eventful history of our nation, when we recollect the series of essential services performed by you in the course of the revolution, the temperate yet efficient exertion of the mighty powers with which the nature of the contest made it necessary to invest you, and especially when we remember the voluntary and magnanimous relinquishment of those high authorities at the moment of peace; we anticipate the happiness of our country under your future administration.

But it was not alone from a successful and virtuous use of those extraordinary powers, that you were called from your honorable retirement, to the first dignities of your government. An affectionate admiration of your private character, the impartiality, the persevering fortitude, and the energy with which your public duties have been invariably performed, and the paternal solicitude for the happiness of the American people, together with the wisdom and consummate knowledge of our affairs, manifested in your last military communication, have directed to your name the *universal wish*, and have produced for the first time in the history of mankind an example of *unanimous consent* in the appointment of the governor of a free and enlightened nation.

To these considerations inspiring us with the most pleasing expectations, as private citizens, permit us to add, that as the representatives of a numerous and extended church we most thankfully rejoice in the election of a civil ruler deservedly beloved, and eminently distinguished among the friends of genuine religion; who has happily united a tender regard for other churches with an inviolate attachment to his own.

With unfeigned satisfaction we congratulate you on the establishment of the new constitution of government of the United States, the mild yet efficient operations of which, we confidently trust, will remove every remaining apprehension of those, with whose opinions it may not intirely coincide, and will confirm the hopes of its numerous friends. Nor do these expectations appear too sanguine, when the moderation, patriotism and wisdom of the honorable members of the fœderal legislature are duly considered. From a body thus eminently qualified, harmoniously co-operating with the executive authority in constitutional concert, we confidently hope for the restoration of order and our ancient virtues; the extension of genuine religion and the consequent advancement of our respectability abroad, and of our substantial happiness at home.

We devoutly implore the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to preserve you long in health and prosperity, an animating example of all public and private virtues---the friend and guardian of a free, enlightened and grateful people; and that you may finally receive the reward which will be given to those, whose lives have been spent in promoting the happiness of mankind.

WILLIAM WHITE, *Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the commonweaith of Pennsylvania, and President of the Convention.*

SAMUEL PROVOST, D. D. *Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York, though prevented by indisposition from attending the late General Convention, he concurs sincerely in this particular act, and subscribes the present address with the greatest satisfaction.*

NEW-YORK.

BENJAMIN MOORE, D. D. *Assistant Minister of Trinity Church in the city of New-York.*

ABRAHAM BEACH, D. D. *Assistant Minister of Trinity Church in the city of New-York.*

NEW-JERSEY.

WILLIAM FRAZIER, *Rector of St. Michael's Church, Trenton, and St. Andrew's Church, Amwell.*

UZAL OGDEN, *Rector of Trinity Church in Newark.*

HENRY WADDELL, *Rector of the Churches of Shrewsbury and Middleton, New-Jersey.*

GEORGE H. SPIEREN, *Rector of St. Peter's Church, Perth-Amboy, New-Jersey.*

JOHN COX.

SAMUEL OGDEN.

R. STRETTELL JONES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D. *Rector of St. Paul's, and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.*

ROBERT BLACKWELL, D. D. *Senior Assistant Minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia.*

JOSEPH PILMORE, *Rector of the United Churches of Trinity, St. Thomas and All Saints.*

JOSEPH G. T. BEND, *Assistant Minister of Christ and St. Peter's Philadelphia.*

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.

GERARDUS CLARKSON.

TENCH COXE.

SAMUEL POWEL.

DELAWARE.

JOSEPH COUDON, *Rector of St. Ann's.*

STEPHEN SYKES, A. M. *Rector of the United Churches of St. Peter's and St. Matthew, in Sussex county.*

JAMES SYKES.

MARYLAND.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *now Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia; but appointed Clerical Deputy for Maryland, as Rector of Chester Parish, in Kent County.*

THOMAS JOHN CLAGGET, *Rector of St. Paul's, Prince George County.*

COLIN FERGUSON, D. D. *Rector of St. Paul's.*

JOHN BISSET, A. M. *Rector of Shrewsbury Parish, Kent County.*

WILLIAM FRISBY.

RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL.

VIRGINIA.

ROBERT ANDREWS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

ROBERT SMITH, *Rector of St. Phillip's Church, Charleston.*

W. W. BURROWS.

WILLIAM BRISBANE.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the BISHOPS, CLERGY *and* LAITY *of the* Protestant Episcopal Church, *in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, in General Convention assembled.*

GENTLEMEN,

I SINCERELY thank you for your affectionate congratulations, on my election to the chief Magistracy of the United States.

After having received from my fellow-citizens in general the most liberal treatment-- after having found them disposed to contemplate, in the most flattering point of view, the performance of my military services, and the manner of my retirement at the close of the war, I feel, that I have a right to console myself, in my present arduous undertakings, with a hope that they will still be inclined to put the most favorable constructions on the motives which may influence me in my future public transactions.

The satisfaction arising from the indulgent opinion entertained by the American people of my conduct, will, I trust, be some security for preventing me from doing any thing which might justly incur the forfeiture of that opinion. And the consideration that human happiness and moral duty are inseparably connected, will always continue to prompt me to promote the progress of the former, by inculcating the practice of the latter.

On this occasion it will ill become me to conceal the joy I have felt, in perceiving the fraternal affection which appears to encrease every day among the friends of genuine religion. It affords edifying prospects indeed, to see christians of different denominations dwell together in more charity, and conduct themselves in respect to each other with a more christian like spirit, than ever they have done in any former age, or in any other nation.

I receive with the greatest satisfaction your congratulations on the establishment of the new Constitution of Government, because, I believe its mild, yet efficient operations, will tend to remove every remaining apprehension of those with whose opinions it may not entirely concide, as well as to confirm the hopes of its numerous friends; and because the moderation, patriotism and wisdom of the present fœderal legislature, seem to promise the restoration of order and our ancient virtues; the extension of genuine Religion, and the consequent advancement of our respectability abroad, and of our substantial happiness at home.

I request, Most Reverend and respectable Gentlemen, that you will accept my cordial thanks for your devout supplications to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in behalf of me. May you, and the people whom you represent, be the happy subjects of the Divine Benedictions both here and hereafter!

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

August, 19, 1789.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS.

IN perusing your Gazette of the 19th instant, I found a very gross and malicious misrepresentation of an election held for a Teacher for Whitemarsh-school; in order to remove ill impressions which may have been made on the public minds by the publication referred to, which is signed *Spectatorum*, I beg leave to state the fact as it really happened. By the constitution of the school, the appointment of the teacher is to be made by the trustees; on the late occasion two candidates offered and were voted for by the trustees, but they being equally divided, neither was chosen: It is remarkable that the Quakers at that time favoured the person they now object to! As no choice having been made, the Trustees appointed an election, for the contributors and employers of said school to vote for a teacher; previous to this election it was declared and insisted on by some of the Trustees, that no person should be deemed elected, unless he had a majority of the votes given in; which reasonable and well established rule the Quakers objected to, hoping, as there were now three candidates offering, they would be able to carry their man with little more than one third of the voters then present, by the division of the other voters; the person proposed by the Quakers for teacher was a perfect stranger to the majority of the people, and his denomination unknown to them, without exhibiting any proof of his abilities nor even of his character as a moral man, except a small sample of writing (which was said to be of his performance) the Quakers endeavoured to impose this man upon the great body of electors as teacher. On the other hand the person chosen was bred among the electors, and known to almost every one of them; his abilities were illustrated by experience, he having taught a respectable school for a number of years in the neighbourhood with approbation. It was by the union of other denominations, who resented the conduct of the Quakers, that this person was chosen by a great majority of the electors, to their great disappointment, as they had flattered themselves with the people dividing between the three candidates. I would just add, that the benevolent person who endowed this school, knew very well that the Quakers were far from being a majority of the inhabitants; besides, had he designed this society to have the government of this school, he would have provided for it by express regulations, but he was a person of too liberal sentiments to give any one denomination the monopoly of education. As to the epithet, hot-headed Constitutionalists, which *Spectatorum* is pleased to apply to the friends of republican and equal liberty, as it is evidently unfounded, and appears to proceed from the rancorous bigotry of party and toryism, I shall treat it with the merited contempt, as I am sensible the public is too enlightened to need any refutation of this illiberal slander. *Spectatorum* writes with so much apparent malevolence and partiality, that I scarcely thought it necessary to notice his productions, as the public may by that pretty well judge of the motives of the author. On the whole, whether the party who wish that the Teacher should be the choice of the majority of the voters, or that party who would impose one on the school with little more than one third of the voters, have acted with the most propriety, the public will determine. DETECTOR.

August 25, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC.

For the relief of a distressed family, and the establishment of a fund, to purchase WOOD *to be distributed among the poor in the ensuing winter.*

AT eight o'clock THIS EVENING, in the College-Hall, a lecture will be given upon the Divinity of the Saviour of the World; by a man, who was more than thirty years a deist.

Half the money to be given to the Mayor, or any person he is pleased to appoint, for the purpose before mentioned. Tickets are sold by the Aldermen Bedford, Keene. Hilary Baker, John Baker and Samuel Miles, for one quarter of a dollar.

This intention is so laudable, that it is not doubted but the audience will be respectable and numerous.

To prevent those who buy tickets, from being disappointed by want of room, no money will be taken at the door.

September 2, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a respectable number of my friends, I take this opportunity to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE when the present officer's time shall expire; relying on my past conduct and my long residence amongst you to recommend me to your free suffrages, I therefore earnestly solicit your votes and interest to place me on the return next October, which favor, as likewise the continuance of your favors, will with gratitude be remembered by

Your friend and humble servant,

‡ WILLIAM ROBINSON.

District of Southwark, and County of Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Elk Forge, Cecil county, Maryland, the 23d inst. a Negroe man, named *Zack*, about 20 years of age, six feet or more high; had on when he went away a tow shirt and trowsers, a small wool hat, blue cloth jacket without sleeves not any shoes. He may change his clothes and name, and probably endeavour to pass for a freeman. Whoever takes up said negroe, and secures him in any gaol so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward if 50 miles or more from home, and Six Dollars if less than 50, and reasonable charges if brought home. § THOMAS JOHN.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off said negroe at thir peril.

August 31, 1789.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to SALE by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, on the weſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid Fifth-ſtreet 36 feet, and in length or depth 99 feet; bounded on the ſouth and weſt by ground of Frederick Sickle, on the north by ground of the heirs of Frederick Sent, deceaſed, and on the eaſt by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to -----: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Ludwig Karcher. by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening------A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a certain 45 feet lane called Meadow lane, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth on ſaid lane 48 feet, and continuing that breadth, on a parallel line, ſouth, 19 degrees weſt, to the full extent of the north line of a creek or run of water called Cohocſin creek; bounded on the north by the weſt end of four lots of ground, adjoining Pool's Bridge, (now or late belonging to John Clifton) weſtward by ground of William Pidgeon and wife; ſubject to---

Alſo---Two certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuages, and Lots of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Delaware Front ſtreet continued in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Front-ſtreet 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward with a certain lane or ſtreet 35 feet wide, eaſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with a lot and meſſuage now or late of John Clifton, and weſtward with ground in tenure of George Heyl; ſubject to ----: Taken in execution, as the property of Zacharias Endres, and to be ſold, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening---A certain piece of meadow ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, containing about ſeven acres, bounded on the eaſt by the Glouceſter road, on the weſt and north by ground of William Bingham, Eſq; and on the ſouth by Hezekiah Williams's ground.

And alſo, a piece of meadow ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing aforeſaid, containing about 7 acres; bounded on the eaſt by Glouceſter road aforeſaid, on the north by William Zanes's ground, on the ſouth by a lane or road called Wheeler's or Stamper's lane, and on the weſt by Samuel Wetherill's ground; taken in execution as the property of Matthew Johns and Thomas Johns, and to be ſold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, (formerly called the City-Tavern) in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, alſo, two two-ſtory frame meſſuages, and a large bake oven, for carrying on the baking buſineſs, with two lots or pieces of ground adjoining each other, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Queen-ſtreet, between Water and Front-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia: containing in front on Queen-ſtreet about 43 feet and 3 inches, and in length or depth 90 feet; bounded on the eaſt by ground late of Andrew Hannis, deceaſed, on the ſouth by Margaret Duncan's ground, on the weſt by ground of Philip Flick, and on the north by Queen-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to ———. Taken in execution as the property of William Fullerton, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday, the 5th of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, three contiguous tracts, pieces or parcels of land, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, and county of Philadelphia: One of them beginning at a ſmall walnut, in the line of William Allen's land; thence by the ſame north 22½ degrees eaſt 63 perches to a ſtone; thence further by the ſame and John Naglee's land ſouth 67½ degrees eaſt 50 perches and 8-10ths, to a ſtone in the road; thence ſouth 22½ weſt 63 perches to a corner marked black walnut-tree; thence by the ſaid William Allen's land north 67½ deg. weſt 50 perches and 8-10ths, to the place of beginning; containing 20 acres, more or leſs.

One other of ſaid tracts beginning at a poſt, a corner of John Juſtice's land, thence extending by the ſame and the road leading to Fair-hill, ſouth 68 deg. eaſt 200 perches to a marked black oak; thence by land of John Naglee, north 51 deg. eaſt 50 perches to a poſt in the line of the other land of the ſaid John Naglee; thence by the ſame and William Shute's land, north 70 deg. weſt 224 perches to a poſt; thence by ------- Juſtice's land, ſouth 20½ deg. weſt 36 perches and 7-10ths to the place of beginning, containining 51¼ acres of land, more or leſs.

On this tract is a ſmall but elegant ſtone-houſe, ſtone-kitchen, ice-houſe, ſtone ſpring-houſe, ſtone barn, root-houſe, barrack-houſe, &c. a great variety and quantity of elegant fruit trees, and two large bearing orchards.

The other of ſaid tracts beginning at a ſtone ſet for a corner of ſaid Bond's land; thence ſouth 70 deg. eaſt 73 perches and 7-10ths, to a corner ſtone; thence ſouth 23 deg. weſt 34 perches and 2-10th, to a corner ſtone in the line of Tench Francis's land; thence by the ſaid line ſouth 70 degrees eaſt 147½ perches to a corner ſtone in the ſaid line; thence by land of ſaid John Naglee, north 26½ deg. weſt 78 perches and 8 10ths to another corner ſtone; thence by the line of the ſaid Thomas Bond's other land, weſt-northweſt 162 deg. and 8-10ths to a corner ſtone in the middle of the road leading from Fair Hill to the Falls of Schuylkill; thence by the ſaid Bond's other land ſouth 18½ deg. weſt 26 perches and 9 10ths to the place of beginning; containing 50 acres and 115 perches, excluſive of ſaid road; taken in execution, as the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing in the whole 26 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Benjamin Collins, Abel Griffith, John Jackſon, Robert Thornton, and others; taken in execuion as the eſtate of George Jacobs, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheaiff.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent officer's time.---Therefore, your placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged

By your friend and humble ſervant,

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 6, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the laſt general election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, by a reſpectable number of votes, emboldens me to ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

WILLAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1. 1789

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Cheſter.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the reſpectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, earneſtly deſiring your votes and intereſt for the ſame, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by *Your aſſured Friend,*

Eighth Month 11th, 1789. JESSE MARIS.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Plantations, containing 400 acres, two of 150 acres each, and the other 100 acres of good land, ſituate in Newtown, Cheſter county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, the land joins together; a good ſaw-mill on one of the plantations, and a conveniency to build a griſt mill, 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and well watered; the land is all well watered and well timbered, and good buildings on each plantation, adjoining lands of Thomas Willing, Eſq; and Richard Fawke's tavern. Any gentleman inclining to purchaſe the whole or a part, may be informed of the terms and ſee the land, by applying to RICHARD FAWKES, ſen. living on the premiſes, near the ſaid tavern; the new Lancaſter road runs through ſaid land. §

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Griffith, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, a valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol, whereon Thomas Griffith formerly lived, containing 200 acres, is well proportioned with plough land, meadow and woodland, there are on the premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone milk-houſe over a good ſpring of water, a frame barn, with other out buildings, an orchard of about 100 bearing apple trees, alſo a variety of cherry and other fruit trees; it is bounded by lands of George Fox, John Nice and others, is about 7 miles from Philadelphia, 3 from Frankford, and 3 from Germantown. The conditions of ſale will be made known and attendance given on the premiſes, by ¶ JOSEPH SPENCER, and JOSEPH HAIGHT, Executors.

Aug. 10.

The Subſcriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate on Perkioming creek, at the diſtance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwieler, Henry Detwieler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is compoſed of 20 acres of the beſt bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the reſidue woodland of the firſt quality, in point of timber as well as ſoil.

The other tract contains about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the ſame county, and by ſome judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will ſhew the lands to any perſons who may incline to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale will be reaſonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris-town, Montgomery county, who is fully authoriſed to diſpoſe of the premiſes, or Mr. George Weſcott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee ſimple, will be given to the purchaſers, by THOMAS HARTLEY.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th of July laſt, in Bucks county, four miles above Trenton ferry, a ſhortiſh well ſet Negro man, near 40 years old, of a yellowiſh complexion, yellow teeth, and marked with the ſmall-pox, can play on the fiddle; had on a tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, ſhort light coloured coat, made of tow and wool, twilled and fulled. Any perſon who brings him to his maſter, or lodges him in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive *Three Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 12, 1789. ‡ PETER VANSANT.

CAME to the Springhouſe, the 29th of July laſt, a black MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, 15 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 1, 1789. § CHRISTIAN DULL.

*** Notice is hereby given, That there will be a meeting of the *Corporation for the relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America*, on TUESDAY, the 6th of *October* next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St, Michael.

Philad. Aug. 8, 1789. BENJ. MOORE, *Secretary.*

Muſtard and Chocolate
MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

To be Sold at public Auction,

At the New Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 6th day of October next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Land in the State of New-Jerſey.

A TRACT containing 7239 acres, in the townſhip of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, commonly called Sir Robert Barker's great Tract, lying in an angle formed by the junction of the river Muſconetcunk with the Delaware. This tract is ſituated in the heart of a fine wheat country, and improved by thirty farms, many of which on the two rivers are equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood, thoſe on the Delaware have every advantage of the ſhad fiſhery, and other fiſh in their ſeaſons, and the road to Durham in Pennſylvania running through the tract makes a profitable ferry, at the croſſing of the Delaware, at one of them. There is now a ſaw and griſt mill on this tract the ſeat for the latter being about two miles from the Delaware, is capable of great improvement, and the wheat produced in the neighbourhood, with what may be purchaſed of the great quantities brought down that river, will afford it conſtant employment; it is likewiſe a fine ſituation for a country ſtore, the road to Durham, and the river road to Eaſton, croſſing each other at the mill. The farms on this tract are now under leaſe for a year, from the 25th of March laſt, at the annual rent of £ 529.

A tract in the townſhip of Greenwich, in the county of Suſſex, likewiſe called Sir Robert Barker's tract, containing 860 acres, divided into ſix farms, to which will be added a tract of 250 acres, at about three miles diſtance, laid off to accommodate them with timber, and about 760 acres, which are a part of the original ſurvey, but are now poſſeſſed by perſons claiming under a ſurvey younger than that under which Sir Robert claims, to which they muſt eventually give place. This tract of land is ſituated about three miles above the laſt mentioned tract, about four miles diſtant from Delaware at Eaſton, and lays on the public road from New-York to that place, and the public houſe called the Stone-Tavern, now kept by Jacob Shipman, is on part of the premiſes. No lands in New-Jerſey are better for producing wheat than the lands in Greenwich, and theſe farms are inferior to none in the townſhip, they abound in limeſtone, and are capable of high improvements. In their preſent ſtate they rent at £ 210 per annum, and are under leaſes for one year from 25th of March laſt.

The ſituation of this eſtate, ſo commodious to the river Delaware, renders the tranſportation of all its produce to Philadelphia eaſy, and being only 45 miles from New-Brunſwick, and about the ſame diſtance from Trenton, the two moſt conſiderable market towns in New-Jerſey, and in the neighbourhood of a number of iron works and merchant mills, all which afford a ready market for every kind of produce, renders the purchaſe of it an object worthy the attention of the monied man, as the improvements it is capable of, under leaſes for the uſual term of years, would greatly advance the rents---it is equally calculated for a ſpeculator, as it ſeems at preſent moſt ſuitable to have it ſold in ſuch lots, as may afford him the real advantage of retailing it out by farms. And the proſpect, not very diſtant, of a fœderal city being built within about 40 miles diſtance from it by water, is no ſmall addition to its value.

John Sinclear, who lives on the tract in Alexandria, and Edward Bird, who lives on the tract at Greenwich, will ſhew the lands to thoſe who want to view them; and maps of the whole, and a ſtate of the title are lodged with Clement Biddle, Eſquire, Notary Public, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Parker, Attorney-at-law, at New-Brunſwick, and James Parker, at Perth-Amboy, who will be ready to pay every attention to the inquiries of thoſe who incline to purchaſe.

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continnes to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE

Gentlemen and ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deerſkins for men and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſadlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſadlers and ſhoe-makers,
Lining, apron, and ſhammy ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1789. c 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.